

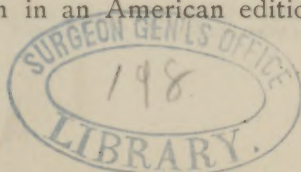
Hughes (C.H.) et al

Reprint from THE ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, October, 1883.

Report on Bibliography.

PRESENTED TO THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN HOSPITALS FOR
THE INSANE, AT NEWPORT, RHODE
ISLAND, JUNE, 1883.

THE present year has seen many works on psychiatry issued into existence. In England, Tuke has contributed a valuable historical work, to the literature of this subject. In France, Luys, Bra, Ball, Bonnet and Voisin have written systematic works on insanity. Billod has collected his scattered contributions into two large volumes; Magnan has produced an interesting volume on Epilepsy; Mairat, one on Melancholic Dementia; Castaing, a small work on Chronic Mania; Mobit and Durantel, small works on Recurrent Mania; Le Grand du Saulle, an extended and valuable treatise on Hysteria; Rougier, a small essay on Melancholia, from locomotor ataxia; Régis, a small work on Progressive Paresis in the Female; Bourneville, one on Idiocy, Hysteria and Epilepsy; Descourtis, one on the Divisibility of Mental Operations; Ribot, a work on Psychical Heredity, and one on Diseases of the Memory; Paris, an essay on Ambitious Delusions; Lelorrain, one on The Insane from a Penal Point of View; Broquère, one on Apoplectic and Epileptiform Attacks in Progressive Paresis; Roux, one on Ethyl Bromide in Epilepsy and Mania. In Germany a new edition of *Krafft-Ebing's Lehrbuch*, has appeared, and a work by Arndt. Mendel's work on Mania, is a contribution of decided value. In Italy, Verga's work on the Classification of Insanity, looms up prominently. In the United States and Canada, alienists have been very active in the production of works. Griesinger has been reproduced, unaltered from the Sydenham Society translation in an American edition. Drs.



W. A. Hammond, E. C. Spitzka and E. C. Mann have published systematic works on Insanity; while Drs. H. P. Stearns and E. C. Spitzka have discussed the *Ætiology* of Insanity. The first deals with the general *ætiology*; the second with the somatic only. In Canada, Dr. Howard has published a small work on the "Philosophy of Insanity, Crime and Responsibility." Dr. Worcester (a homœopathist) has also written on Insanity in general. No less than five new journals devoted to Psychiatry, have appeared. Of these, two are American, one is German, one Italian and one Russian. It will be obvious from these that the tide of periodical psychiatric literature is growing in volume, and to chronicle even the titles of the same is no mean task. A bibliography is always a matter of perhaps equal fatigue to the reader and writer.

SPECIAL PSYCHOSES.

The contributions to the special psychoses are by no means few. Drs. G. Alder Blumer,¹ P. M. Wise,² J. C. Shaw,³ Charcot,⁴ Raggi⁵ and Sterz,⁶ have reported cases of sexual perversion, corroborating the views expressed by Westphal, Krafft-Ebing and others, that this type of mental alienation occurs in hereditarily defective individuals, and is characterized by the fact that the male is attracted by the male, and *vice versa*. Transitory insanity has been analyzed by Brush,⁷ Lowenfeld,⁸ Lombroso,⁹ Burns,¹⁰ Kiernan,¹¹ Engelhorn,¹² Spitzka¹³ and Delafield,¹⁴ whose reported cases confirm the views of Krafft-Ebing and Schwartzer. EPILEPTIC INSANITY, in its varied phases,

1. American Journal of Insanity, July, 1882.

2. Alienist and Neurologist, January, 1883.

3. Archives de Neurologie, Tome IV., 1882.

4. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, April, 1883.

5. Annali Universali di Medicina y Chirurgia, 1882.

6. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, Band III.

7. American Journal of Insanity, July, 1882.

8. Neurologisches Centralblatt.

9. Archivio di Psichiatria, Fasc I., 1883.

10. Rocky Mountain Medical Review, March, 1882.

11. Detroit Lancet, March, 1883.

12. Centralblatt fuer Nervenheilkunde, 1882.

13. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

14. New York Medical Journal, October, 1882.

has been discussed by Kiernan,¹ Kerlin,² Respaut,³ Bourneville,⁴ Jehn,⁵ Spitzka,⁶ Hughes,⁷ Russell,⁸ Kuhn,⁹ Lent,¹⁰ Fürstner,¹¹ Vallée,¹² Pelman and Möli,¹³ Botkin¹⁴ whose cases support the views of Falret and Samt. PROGRESSIVE PARESIS has been the subject of papers by Hughes,¹⁵ Kenner,¹⁶ Zacher,¹⁷ Magnan,¹⁸ Obersteiner,¹⁹ Snell,²⁰ Fabre de Parel,²¹ Lamaestre,²² Baillarger,²³ Frigerio,²⁴ Régis,²⁵ Lange,²⁶ Rey,²⁷ Mickle,²⁸ Foville,²⁹ Taguet,³⁰ Mendel,³¹ Culléré,³² Lafitte,³³ Stenger,³⁴ Tuttle,³⁵ Goldsmith,³⁶ Broquère,³⁷ Schüle,³⁸ Howard,³⁹ Camuset,⁴⁰ Berger,⁴¹ Seppilli,⁴² Wigglesworth,

1. Chicago Medical Review, February, 1882.
2. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1882.
3. Alienist and Neurologist, January, 1882.
4. Archives de Neurologie, Tome IV., 1882.
5. Neurologisches Centralblatt, No. 3, 1882.
6. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.
7. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1882.
8. Medical Times and Gazette, January, 7-21, 1882.
9. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, No. 17, 1882.
10. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.
11. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, July 10, 1882.
12. L'Union Médicale du Canada, January, 1882.
13. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
14. Medizinkoje Obosrenje, July, 1882.
15. Chicago Medical Review, April 16, 1882.
16. Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic, March 5, 1883.
17. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.
18. Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie, January, 1882.
19. Monatshefte fuer praktische Dermatologie, No. 11, 1882.
20. Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXVIII.
21. Annales Médico-Psychologiques, July, 1882.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid, January, March, 1883.
24. Archivio per la Malattia Nervosa, F. I. to II., 1883.
25. L'Encéphale, No. 1, 1883.
26. Hospitals Tidende, May 19, 1883.
27. Annales Médico-Psychologiques, No 1, 1883.
28. Journal of Mental Science, July, 1883.
29. Annales Médico-Psychologiques, Tome VIII, 1882.
30. Ibid.
31. Neurologisches Centralblatt, February, 1882.
32. Annales Médico-Psychologiques, March 1882.
33. Ibid.
34. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.
35. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, December 28, 1882.
36. Archives of Medicine, August, 1883.
37. Thèse de Paris, 1883.
38. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, July 10, 1882.
39. Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, February, 1883.
40. Annales Médico-Psychologiques, January, 1883.
41. Neurologisches Centralblatt, October, 1882.
42. Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, Anno IX., Fasc I.
43. Journal of Mental Science, January, 1883.

Oebeke,¹ Spitzka,² C. K. Mills,³ McFarland and Kiernan.⁴ Baillarger and Frigerio discuss the question whether there be not paralytic insanities of different ætiology, prognosis, and clinical course. Seppilli discusses at length the question of progressive paresis in the female, and disproves Neumann's assertion that this psychosis does not occur among females. He is of opinion that the climacteric is not without influence in the production of this psychosis in the female.

Mendel has recently discussed at length melancholia, in the same clear analytical way which gave his study of mania so much interest. He defines melancholia as a functional cerebral disease, attended by morbid psychical phenomena, which has for its basis a morbid excitability of the sensitive side of the mind. In the typical melancholia, there are three stages,—a stage of depression, in which the patient although depressed, has not lost the power of appreciating his relations to his surroundings; a stage of melancholia, in which this power is lost, and the patient has delusions or hallucinations of a moral or physical nature; a stage of decline. Besides this typical form there is: First, The so-called "mild melancholia" of the Americans; the "reasoning melancholia" of the French, which lacks the melancholic stage. Second, The melancholia attonita. Third, The melancholia periodica. Morse has also discussed the same subject, and Kiernan has briefly confirmed Mendel. Moral Insanity,—that morbid entity which has been claimed to be unknown to science, seems to have had much attention directed to it during the past year. It has been discussed by Hughes,⁵ Gasquet,⁶ Manley,⁷ Andrusski,⁸ Magnan,⁹ Hollander,¹⁰ Work-

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1. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX., 1882.
 2. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, August, 1883.
 3. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, July, 1883.
 4. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1883.
 5. Alienist and Neurologist, January, 1882.
 6. Journal of Mental Science, April, 1882.
 7. Ibid, January, 1883.
 8. Wratschebnija Wedomosti, No. 27, 1882.
 9. Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie, April, 1882.
 10. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, Band III.

man,¹ Lombroso² and N. Folsom;³ and the weight of authority during the year is in favor of the existence of the psychosis denominated by Morel, Ray, Conolly, Krafft-Ebing, Schüle, Tuke and Crichton-Browne, moral insanity. On the other hand the New York Medical Society, at its 1882 meeting, passed a resolution that the alienist was not justified in drawing conclusions as to sanity from moral manifestations of conduct, that department pertaining exclusively to law. PRIMARY MONOMANIA has been discussed by Pasternazki,⁴ Burr,⁵ Andruski,⁶ Buccola⁷ and Spitzka,⁸ who confirm the conclusion of Sander that there is a congenital type of insanity dependent on cortical malformation rather than disease. KATATONIA first described by Kahlbaum, in 1874, whose existence was subsequently confirmed by the researches of Kiernan, Brosius and Hecker, has been discussed by Lafenauer,⁹ Kiernan¹⁰ and Hammond;¹¹ and their researches are fully confirmatory of those already cited.

REASONING MANIA has been discussed by Hammond and Chase,¹² and its relations to primary monomania seem clearly demonstrated.

HEBEPHRENIA, or insanity of pubescence, has been discussed by Burr,¹⁴ who confirms pre-existing researches on the subject. He alludes to the fact that religiosity and sexual ideas are often concomitant or alternate, as noted by Workman and others. In a general way his results corroborate those of Hecker and Kahlbaum.

FOLIE DU DOUTE has been discussed by Ball¹⁵ and

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1. Canadian Practitioner, February, 1883.
 2. Archivio di Psichiatria, No. 1, 1882.
 3. New York Medical Journal, February, 1882.
 4. Wratsch, No. 31, 1882.
 5. American Journal of Medical Science, July, 1883.
 6. Loc cit, No. 27, 1882.
 7. Revista Sperimentale, Anno VIII.
 8. Somatic Etiology of Insanity.
 9. Orvosi Hetilap, Nos. 5 and 6, 1882.
 10. Alienist and Neurologist, October, 1882.
 11. New York Medical Journal, April 15, 1883.
 12. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, January, 1882.
 13. Chicago Medical Review, May 1, 1882.
 14. Physician and Surgeon, March, 1882.
 15. Eulenburg's Real Encyclopædie.

Tamburini.¹ Under this title are included mysophobia, toxophobia and allied conditions. Tamburini divides it into the metaphysical type, whose intellect is affected by endless imperative metaphysical conceptions; the realistic type, in whom trivial realistic imperative conceptions affect the patient; the scrupulous type, whose morbid impulses relate to the question of conscience; the timorous type, who fear to compromise themselves by any act, however simple; the calculating type, who find themselves forced to calculate; and finally, a type in which the contact of external objects is feared.

MEGALOMANIA is discussed by Foville. The types of insanity occurring at certain periods, in childhood, old age, in pregnancy, during lactation, etc., have been discussed by Hughes,² Leidesdorf,³ Gauthier,⁴ Savage,⁵ Guermonprez,⁶ Mackintosh,⁷ Möller,⁸ Kiernan,⁹ Cohn,¹⁰ Magnan,¹¹ Griffin,¹² Berner¹³ and Hammond.¹⁴

ACUTE DELIRIOUS MANIA, the typhomania of Bell, has been discussed by Génè¹⁵ and Kiernan.¹⁶

PERIODICAL AND CIRCULAR INSANITY has attracted the attention of Koster,¹⁷ Foville,¹⁸ Haase,¹⁹ Ritti,²⁰ Hurd,²¹ Taguet,²² and Schäfer,²³ who confirm previous researches.

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1. Ohio Medical Journal, April, 1883.
 2. Alienist and Neurologist, 1882.
 3. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, 1883.
 4. Thèse de Paris, 1883.
 5. Journal of Mental Science, July, 1883.
 6. Archives Générales de Médecine, August, 1882.
 7. Edinburgh Medical Journal, April, 1882.
 8. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.
 9. Detroit Lancet, 1882.
 10. Archiv fuer Kinderheilkunde, Band IV.
 11. Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie, April, 1882.
 12. Australian Medical Journal, June, 15, 1882.
 13. Norsk Magazine of Lægevidenskabens, 3 R. XII.
 14. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1883.
 15. Revista Frenopática Barcelonesa, November, 1882.
 16. Detroit Lancet, September, 1883.
 17. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
 18. Brain, July, 1882.
 19. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
 20. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, July, 1882.
 21. Journal of Insanity, 1882—3.
 22. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, July, 1882.
 23. Neurologisches Centralblatt, May, 1882.

Koster attempts to show that periodical insanity has some relations to lunar periods.

COMMUNICATED INSANITY, or *folie a deux*, has been discussed by Morandan de Montezel,¹ Kiernan,² Hughes,³ Lehman,⁴ Bouteille, Savage and Gill.⁵ In general these researches tend to show that several varieties of distinct insanity are collected together under the term *folie a deux*. Some of the cases originate from the intercommunication of delusions; and others, as has been pointed out by Hughes and de Montezel, arise from one insane patient imitating another's delusion.

MECONISM.

On dipsomania, opiophagism, etc., there have appeared valuable papers from Drs. Evarts, Crothers, Mattison, Kane, Mann, Blodgett, Wright and others. There is to be noticed an increasing number of articles on inebriety and its kindred states of alienation, and of perversity associated with the abuse of drugs or stimulants. It is becoming an important problem for the student of psychiatry to determine what is the real mental condition in these cases, and what disposal should be made of these victims of constitutional disease, vice and sin; for, since psychiatry is so simplified that half what the fathers of psychiatry held to be taint of blood or moral cretinism is relegated to the turnkey and headsman, and it is authoritatively declared that dipsomania is drunkenness—another name for crime, we shall, in the near future, have to meet this question, "What punishment shall be meted out to this crime, since the thirty and ninety days' sentences of the police courts are confessedly powerless for reform?" In other words, since we close our doors against them as not insane, what must society do with them as criminals? It is a question which must be met, for this sphinx of the unguessed riddle is devouring her victims at a fearful rate.

1. L'Encéphale, No. 3, 1882.

2. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.

3. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1883.

4. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIV.

5. Journal of Mental Science, July, 1882.

[NOTE.—To these are to be added six papers on different aspects of opium addiction, by Dr. J. B. Mattison, published in the *N. Y. Medical Record*, *Medical Gazette*, *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, *N. E. Medical Monthly*, *St. Louis Courier* and the *Journal of Inebriety*.]

COMPLICATIONS.

M. J. Madigan¹ discusses the relations of insanity to diabetes, and finds that these two diseases alternate at times. Gundry² discusses the interrelations of abdominal disease and insanity. Munson³ reports cases of insanity complicated by Addison's disease. Fritsch⁴ reports cases of insanity cured by erysipelas. Campbell⁵ and de Montezel⁶ report cases where typhoid fever exerted both a favorable and unfavorable influence on insanity. Madigan⁷ and Kiernan⁸ discuss the influence exerted on insanity by small-pox and vaccination, which they find to be sometimes favorable and sometimes the reverse. Kiernan⁹ also discusses the relation of gout to insanity. Howden¹⁰ reports a case of insanity associated with osteo malaria. Ball¹¹ and Ringrose Atkins¹² discuss insanity in its relations to paralysis agitans. Wigglesworth¹³ discusses the relations of insanity to chorea. Brueger¹⁴ and Raymond¹⁵ analyze the relations of kidney disease to insanity. Shaw,¹⁶ Sioli¹⁷ and Kiernan¹⁸ find that progressive paresis produces arthropathies similar to those of locomotor ataxia; and Christian¹⁹ has found perforating ulcer of the foot to exist in progressive paresis.

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1. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 1883.
 2. *Detroit Lancet*, May, 1883.
 3. *Ibid*, April, 1883.
 4. *Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie*, Band III.
 5. *Journal of Mental Science*, July, 1882.
 6. *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, Série VI., Tome IX.
 7. *Chicago Medical Review*, July 15, 1882.
 8. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, August, 1883.
 9. *Alienist and Neurologist*, April, 1883.
 10. *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 18—.
 11. *L'Encéphale*, 1882.
 12. *Journal of Mental Science*, January, 1882.
 13. *Ibid*, April, 1882.
 14. *Charité Annalen*, VII., 240.
 15. *Archives Générales de Médecine*, March, 1882.
 16. *Archives of Medicine*, April, 1883.
 17. *Neurologisches Centralblatt*, No. 2, 1882.
 18. *Detroit Lancet*, July, 1883.
 19. *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, September, 1882.

Othæmatoma, or as it is more commonly called, hæmatoma auris, or the insane ear, has been discussed by Biauté,¹ who claims that it is of trophic, not traumatic, origin; by Kiernan,² who is of the same opinion; by Hammond³ and Spitzka,⁴ who both agree as to the possibility of traumatism acting as an exciting cause, but that insanity is a predisposing cause of a very powerful nature. Hallock⁵ has proposed blisters behind the ears as a means of treating this complication. An explanation of the origin of this complication is to be found in Dastre and Morat's⁶ discoveries respecting the vasomotor nerves of the ear and the vessels of the same.

ÆTIOLOGY.

The psychoses produced by toxic agencies have been much discussed. Hassler,¹ König,² Smidt³ and Schede⁴ report acute and chronic psychoses due to iodoform. Depression was the prevailing type. Barbowes,⁵ Bogdonow,⁶ Diesterweg,⁷ Charkey⁸ and Stricker⁹ report psychoses due to the use of salicylic acid, depression being the type. Bannister,¹⁰ Jewell,¹¹ Hughes¹² and Kiernan¹³ find that two types of insanity result from the use of the bromides in epilepsy; one due to the suppression of the convulsions; the other directly due to the drug, Dr. T. L. Wright¹⁴ and Frigerio¹⁵ have discussed the ætiological

1. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, July, 1882.

2. Detroit Lancet, July, 1883.

3. Treatise on Insanity.

4. Insanity, its Classification, Diagnosis and Treatment.

5. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

6. Archives de Physiologie, October, 1882.

1. Gazette Hebdom., No. 30, 1882.

2. Centralblatt fuer Chirurgie, No. 10, 1882.

3. Centralblatt fuer Nerven, December 1, 1882.

4. Centralblatt fuer Chirurgie, No. 3, 1882.

5. Medical Record, April 29, 1882.

6. Wratsch, No. 12, 1882.

7. Centralblatt fuer Chirurgie, No. 3, 1882.

8. Lancet, 1882.

9. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, 1882.

10. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

11. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.

12. Alienist and Neurologist, January, 1883.

13. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.

14. Detroit Lancet, November, 1882; June, 1883.

15. Archiv. Ital. per la Malatt. Nerv., from I. to II., 1883.

relations of alcohol. The latter agrees with Régis¹ in believing that alcohol produces a pseudo-paretic dementia. Fabre de Parrel² has found that systematized insanity results from alcohol. Moreau de Tours³ and Gnauck⁴ find that carbonic oxide poisoning sometimes produces insanity of a depressing type. Binswanger⁵ reports a case of insanity due to brass poisoning, and very similar cases due to lead are reported by Möli,⁶ Ulrich,⁷ Kiernan⁸ and Goodheart,⁹ who also report chronic psychoses due to the same cause. Rennert¹⁰ finds that chronic lead poisoning in the ancestor gives rise to macrocephalic idiotic children. Delafield¹¹ reports cases of transitory furor due to quinine, and a like case is reported by Kiernan,¹² who also reports¹³ other types of insanity, due to the same cause. Kiernan reports cases of insanity due to secondary syphilis. Otis¹⁴ and Hughes¹⁵ have reported cases of acute insanity due to syphilis. Obersteiner,¹⁶ Snell,¹⁷ Kiernan,¹⁸ Lange¹⁹ and J. Oebeke,²⁰ claim that the type of progressive paresis produced by syphilis cannot be distinguished from the ordinary types. Berry²¹ has discussed dementia from syphilis. Kräpelin,²² in an extended monograph running through several volumes of the *Archiv für Psychiatrie*, discusses the etiological relations of acute

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1. L'Encéphale, January, 1883.
 2. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, July, 1882.
 3. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.
 4. Charité Annalen, 402, 1883.
 5. Neurologisches Centralblatt, March 15, 1883.
 6. Charité Annalen, Jahrgang VIII.
 7. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIV.
 8. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.
 9. British Medical Journal, April 11, 1882.
 10. Archiv fuer Gynakologie, Band XIV.
 11. New York Medical Journal, October, 1882.
 12. Alienist and Neurologist, October, 1883.
 13. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.
 14. New York Medical Journal, Vol. XXXVII., 1883.
 15. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.
 16. Monatsheft fuer praktische Dermatologie, No. 11, 1882.
 17. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
 18. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1883.
 19. Hospitals Tidende, May 19, 1883.
 20. Op. cit.
 21. British Medical Journal, April 8, 1882.
 22. Op. cit., Band XI to XIII.

diseases to the psychoses. Spitzka¹ reports a case of moral insanity due to scarlet fever, and psychoses of like origin are reported by Ayer,² Wicks³ and Kiernan.⁴ Madigan,⁵ Wicks⁶ and Kiernan,⁷ report cases of insanity due to measles. W. H. Daly⁸ reports a case of insanity due to typhoid fever. Wicks,⁹ a case of insanity due to vaccination. Traumatism in relation to the production of insanity, has been discussed by Verity,¹⁰ who gives a good résumé of the literature of the subject, Mickle,¹¹ Spitzka,¹² Lombroso¹³ and McGee.¹⁴ The last was the case of a man who became morally insane after an injury, and had a morally imbecile son born after the receipt of the injury. Guérmonprez¹⁵ finds that depression of the skull in children gives rise to psychical symptoms. Leidesdorf¹⁶ discusses the effects produced by synostosis of the skull sutures. It should be remembered, that, Virchow's hypothesis to the contrary notwithstanding, this is an expression of a congenital deficiency, not the cause of microcephalus, and that, acting on an already defective brain, it might produce pathological changes. Fürstner,¹⁷ discusses the influence of aural affections on the psychoses, and shows that such influence has been much over-estimated. Ripping,¹⁸ Danillo,¹⁹ Mäiret and Cleaves,²⁰ show that female diseases are not as potent in the production of insanity as has been supposed, although

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1. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 1883.
 2. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 26, 1882.
 3. *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, March 10, 1883.
 4. *Detroit Lancet*, June, 1883.
 5. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, May, 1883.
 6. *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, March 10, 1884.
 7. *Detroit Lancet*, June, 1883.
 8. *Medical News*, January, 1882.
 9. *Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, March 10, 1883.
 10. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, May, 1882.
 11. *Journal of Mental Science*, January, 1883.
 12. *Somatic Ætiology of Insanity*.
 13. *Archiv für Psychiatrie*, 1882.
 14. *Mississippi Valley Medical Monthly*, April, 1883.
 15. *Archives Générales de Médecine*, August, 1882.
 16. *Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie*, Band III.
 17. *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, No. 18, 1883.
 18. *Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie*, Band XXXIX.
 19. *Archives de Neurologie*, Tome III.
 20. *Western Lancet*, March, 1883.

H. Marion-Sims¹ and H. T. Byford,² still hold to the contrary. The influence of heat in the production of insanity has been discussed by Brush³ and Kiernan.⁴ Mendel,⁵ discusses the psychical results of cerebral hæmorrhage. The moral causes of insanity are discussed by Chapman⁶ and Kiernan.⁷ The works on ætiology, specially deserving attention are Kräpelin's Monograph, Spitzka's Monograph, and the Monograph of Stearns.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Low temperature as a symptom of insanity, is discussed by Howard,¹ Haase,² Bechterew and Hebold,³ and Kiernan.⁴ Ball,⁵ discusses hallucinations in their relation to otitis, and the same are discussed by Fürstner.⁶ Bailarger,⁷ discusses hallucinations in progressive paresis, and agrees with Mickle, that these are unsystematized. Oeffinger,⁸ discusses the sense of smell in lunatics. Chadzinski,⁹ Frigerio¹⁰ and Kiernan,¹¹ discuss self-mutilation in the insane, and its probable psychic basis. Möli,¹² discusses the optic conditions of the insane, and Buccola¹³ the pupillary conditions of paresis. Mickle,¹⁴ discusses kneejerk in paretics, Seppilli,¹⁵ discusses the blood of the insane; Albertotti,¹⁶ discusses the tactile sense in lunatics;

1. American Psychological Journal, No. 1, 1883.

2. Weekly Medical Review, Vol. VIII.

3. American Journal of Insanity, 1882—83.

4. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.

5. Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, Jahrgang VIII.

6. Journal of Mental Science, July, 1882.

7. Detroit Lancet, June, 1883.

1. Philosophy of Insanity, Crime and Responsibility.

2. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.

3. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.

4. Detroit Lancet, Vol. VII.

5. Journal de Medecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques, August, 1882.

6. Op. Cit.

7. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, January to April, 1883.

8. Irrenfreund, XXIV, No. 6.

9. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, May, 1882.

10. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.

11. Gazzetta degli Ospitali, September 13, 1882.

12. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.

13. Revista Sperimentale di Freniat, Anno IX.

14. Journal of Mental Science, October, 1882.

15. Revista Sperimentale di Freniat. Anno IX.

16. Archiv Ital. per la Mal. Nerv., 1883.

Kuhn¹ discusses epileptiform hallucinations; Ritti² discusses deficient capillary circulation; Claus,³ Ragodin and Turnbull⁴ discuss the pulse of the insane; Hirschberg⁵ discusses the optic symptoms of progressive paresis; Rey⁶ reports hysterical symptoms in the same psychosis; Verriest⁷ and Everts⁸ discuss the general symptomatology of insanity; Clouston discusses alternation and periodicity in insanity; Leidesdorf,⁹ the relations of the time of causation to the form of insanity; Mitchell¹⁰ discusses athetosis in the insane.

PROGNOSIS.

Pliny Earle¹ adds new statistics to those he has previously adduced, showing that certain elements of error exist in the asylum statistics of recovery. Thomson,² Wigglesworth,³ Chapman⁴ and Géné,⁵ also discuss the question of prognosis; and contributions to this subject are made by Giraud,⁶ Guillemin⁷ and Sizaret.⁸ Asylum statistics in general are discussed by Wilbur,⁹ Allen¹⁰ and Chapman.¹¹

TREATMENT.

The use of hyoscyamine in insanity is discussed by

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1. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, No. 17, 1883.
 2. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, Serie VI. to IX.
 3. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
 4. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 11, 1882.
 5. Neurologisches Centralblatt, 1882.
 6. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, S. 6, Tome IX.
 7. Revue Medicale, 1882.
 8. Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic, October 21, 1882.
 9. Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift, 1882.
 10. Edinburgh Medical Journal, May, 1882.
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1. Alienist and Neurologist, October, 1882.
 2. Journal of Mental Science, July, 1882.
 3. Ibid, April, 1883.
 4. Ibid., April, 1883.
 5. Revista Frenopatica Barcelonesa, May, 1882.
 6. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, January, 1883.
 7. Thèse de Paris, 1883.
 8. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, January, 1883.
 9. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April 5, 1882.
 10. Journal of Psychological Med., 1882.
 11. Journal of Mental Science, April, 1883.

Hughes,¹ Shaw,² Browne,³ Richter⁴ and Kretz,⁵ whose researches tend to confirm the opinion, that while hyoscyamine is of value, its use is not unattended by danger. Cervello,⁶ Morselli,⁷ Berger⁸ and Bergesio,⁹ claim that paraldehyde is a valuable hypnotic substitute for chloral hydrate; the dangers of which last hypnotic have been pointed out by Kiernan¹⁰ and Génè.¹¹ Conium has been discussed by Kronecker¹² and Kiernan.¹³ Agaric has been experimented with by Bareggi.¹⁴ Arsenic has been used by Génè¹⁵ in cases of congestive mania. Acetal has been found of no value by Berger.¹⁶ Apomorphia has been used in agitated insanity, by Marshe.¹⁷ Krapelin¹⁸ has experimented with amyl nitrite. Ralfe,¹⁹ has discussed the use of sodium nitrite in epilepsy. Quinine has been used in intermittent melancholia, by Baillarger.²⁰ Surgery among the insane, is discussed by Schüle.²¹ Venesection has been resorted to in a case of melancholia, by Fordyce Barker.²² Restraint is discussed, from a stand-point favoring its use, by Kiernan,²³ Nichols,²⁴ Spitzka,²⁵ Cameron²⁶ and Becoulet;²⁷ from an opposite stand-point by Shaw²⁸

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1. *Allenist and Neurologist*, 1882.
 2. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 1882.
 3. *British Medical Journal*, November 25, 1882.
 4. *Neurologisches Centralblatt*, July 15, 1882.
 5. *Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie*, Band XXXIX.
 6. *Archivio Italiano per la Malattie Nervoso*, F. I, 1883.
 7. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 1883.
 8. *Breslauer aerztliche Zeitschrift*, March 24, 1883.
 9. *Archivio Italiano per la Malattie Nervoso*, F. I., 1883.
 10. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 1883.
 11. *Revista Frenopatica Barcelonesa*, November, 1882.
 12. *Du Bois Reymond's Archives*.
 13. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 1883.
 14. *Archivio per la Malattie Nervoso*, 1882.
 15. *Revista Frenopatica Barcelonesa*, November, 1882.
 16. *Breslauer aerztliche Zeitschrift*, March 24, 1883.
 17. *Revue Medicale Suisse Romande*, May, 1882.
 18. *Wundt, Phil. Studien*, I.
 19. *Lancet*, December 9, 1882.
 20. *Revue Medicale Suisse Romande*, May, 1882.
 21. *Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie*, Band XXXIX.
 22. *New York Medical Journal*, Vol. XXXVII., 1883.
 23. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, January, 1883.
 24. *New York Medical Journal*, Vol. XXXVII., 1883.
 25. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 1882.
 26. *Journal of Mental Science*, 1882—3.
 27. *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, Serie 6, Tome IX.
 28. *Archives of Medicine*, 1882.

and Woodside;²⁹ and from a purely critical standpoint by Bannister and Moyer.³⁰ Alimentation of the patient refusing food, has been discussed by Riva.³¹ Employment of the upper-class patients has been discussed by Bower.³² Education in treatment of the insane, has been discussed by Lalor,³³ Fox,³⁴ Kiernan³⁵ and Turnbull.³⁶ Treatment of bed-sores has been discussed by Reinhardt.³⁷ The use of electricity has been discussed by Tigges.³⁸ Under the allied topic of administrative detail, may be mentioned the discussion of the furnishing of asylums, by Urquhart.³⁹ The subject of insane colonies is discussed by Morton⁴⁰ and the *Jahrbücher für Psychiatrie*.

PATHOLOGY.

The blood of the insane has been examined by Seppilli.¹ The skull of the insane has been discussed by Amadeo.² The weight of the brain, by Morselli.³ The diagnosis of insanity post-mortem, by Spitzka.⁴ The pathology of chronic insanity has been discussed by Munson.⁵ The pathology of progressive paresis has been discussed by Wigglesworth,⁶ Mendel,⁷ Culleré,⁸ Zacher,⁹ Seppilli,¹⁰ Baillarger,¹¹ Wesphal,¹² Schulz,¹³ Rey,¹⁴ Zen-

29. Medical Record, Vol. I, 1882.

30. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.

31. Revista Sperimentale di Freniat, Anno IX.

32. Journal of Mental Science, 1882—83.

33. American Psychological Journal, April, 1882.

34. Journal of Mental Science, 1882—83.

35. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, January, 1883.

36. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.

37. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.

38. Ibid.

39. Journal of Mental Science, 1882—3.

40. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.

1. Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, Anno VIII.

2. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, January, 1882.

3. Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, Anno VIII.

4. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

5. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.

6. Journal of Mental Science, January, 1883.

7. Neurologisches Centralblatt, No. 3, 1882.

8. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, May, 1882.

9. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.

10. Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, Anno VIII.

11. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, January, 1882.

12. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.

13. Neurologisches Centralblatt, No. 4, 1883.

14. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, May, 1882.

ner.¹⁵ The pathology of typhomania has been discussed by Clevenger¹⁶ and of katatonia by Kiernan.¹⁷ The general subject of pathology has been discussed by Deecke¹⁸ and Hoffmann.¹⁹

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY.

The mental status of Guiteau has been discussed by Drs. J. P. Gray,¹ Elwell,² A. McL. Hamilton,³ H. P. Stearns,⁴ Worcester,⁵ Bucknill,⁶ Orange,⁷ and E. Hart,⁸ who maintain that Guiteau is sane and responsible. Drs. G. M. Beard,⁹ Channing,¹⁰ Fisher,¹¹ N. Folsom,¹² Godding,¹³ L. C. Gray,¹⁴ Chase,¹⁵ Denny,¹⁶ C. F. Folsom,¹⁷ H. Howard,¹⁸ Kiernan,¹⁹ Mann,²⁰ W. J. Morton,²¹ C. K. Mills,²² R. L. Parsons,²³ C. H. Hughes,²⁴ A. McFarland,²⁵ Lombroso,²⁶ Kelp,²⁷ Pelman,²⁸ Pick,²⁹ Tamassia,³⁰ C. A. Walker,³¹

15. Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic, October, 1882.

16. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, August, 1883.

17. Alienist and Neurology, October, 1882.

18. American Journal of Insanity, January, 1883.

19. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, August, 1883.

1. American Journal of Insanity, October, 1882.

2. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.

3. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April 6, 1882.

4. Archives of Medicine, June, 1882.

5. New England Medical Gazette, April, 1882.

6. Brain, April, 1882.

7. Journal of Mental Science, 1882—83.

8. British Medical Journal, 1882.

9. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.

10. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, March 30, 1882.

11. Ibid, July 15, 1882.

12. New York Medical Journal, June, 1882.

13. Two Hard Cases.

14. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

15. Chicago Medical Review, Vol. V.

16. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, December 14, 1882.

17. American Law Review, February, 1882.

18. Philosophy of Insanity, Crime and Responsibility.

19. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1882.

20. Journal of Psychological Medicine, 1882.

21. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, January, 1883.

22. Transactions of Pennsylvania State Society, 1882.

23. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, April, 1882.

24. Alienist and Neurologist, 1882.

25. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

26. Archivä di Psichiatria, 1882.

27. Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift, No. 37, 1882.

28. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, November 25, 1882.

29. Berliner klinische Wochenschrift, December 25, 1882.

30. Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, Anno IX.

31. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.

W. A. F. Browne,¹ Riva,² Russell³ and Spitzka,⁴ regard Guiteau as insane and irresponsible; while Karrer⁵ leaves the question an open one, and Drs. W. A. Hammond,⁶ Herrick,⁷ Henry,⁸ Bigelow,⁹ Reynolds,¹⁰ regard Guiteau as insane, but responsible. The editors of the *Annales Medico-Psychologiques* cite Dr. Folsom's¹¹ paper as expressive of their views. The question of responsibility has been discussed by Drs. Hammond,¹² Reynolds,¹³ Palmer¹⁴ and Bigelow,¹⁵ who take very Spartan views of the subject; while the more humane view is taken by Dr. Ira Russell,¹⁶ Kane,¹⁷ Ball,¹⁸ Fritsch,¹⁹ L. C. Gray,²⁰ Krafft-Ebing,²¹ Seppilli,²² Tamburini,²³ Freyer,²⁴ Schwartzner,²⁵ Cylits,²⁶ Tuke,²⁷ Liman,²⁸ Manouvrier,²⁹ Neumann,³⁰ Spitzka³¹ and Howard.³²

THE MEDICO-LEGAL RELATIONS OF CRANIAL ASYMMETRY have been discussed by Dr. H. C. Wyman,³³ who regards

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1. Journal of Psychological Medicine, 1882.
 2. Archivio di Psichiatria, Fasc. III.
 3. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, December 15, 1882.
 4. Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1883.
 5. Centralblatt fuer Nervenhe., 1882.
 6. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, January, 1882.
 7. New Orleans Medical Journal, December, 1882.
 8. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.
 9. Medical Record, January, 1, 1882.
 10. Chicago Medical Review, Vol. V.
 11. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Februarv 16, 1882.
 12. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, January, 1883.
 13. Iowa State Medical Society Transactions, 1882.
 14. Medical News, May 1, 1882.
 15. Medical Record, January 21, 1882.
 16. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, December 28, 1882.
 17. Alienist and Neurologist, 1882.
 18. L'Encéphale, 1882.
 19. Wiener medizinische Presse, No. 38, 1882.
 20. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, February, 1882.
 21. Friedreich's Blaetter 87—100, 1883.
 22. Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, Fasc. I to IV, 1882.
 23. Ibid.
 24. Vierteljahrsschrift fuer Gericht. Medicin, Band XXXVIII.
 25. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, Band III.
 26. Bull. de la Societé Med. Ment. Fasc. I, 1882.
 27. Journal of Mental Science, April, 1882.
 28. Vierteljahrsschrift fuer Gericht. Medicine, Band XXXVIII.
 29. Annales d'Hygiene Publiques, 1883.
 30. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
 31. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, April, 1882.
 32. Op. Cit.
 33. Detroit Lancet, 1882—83.

artificially produced cranial asymmetry as of no forensic value; by Spitzka,¹ Kirn,² Brower,³ Sterz⁴ and Mèragliano,⁵ who agree with Krafft-Ebing in believing that these hereditary stigmata are of value in diagnosis.

THE CONCEALMENT OF INSANITY BY THE INSANE has been discussed by Dr. Brower.⁶

THE FORENSIC RELATIONS OF ATTACKS ON ASYLUM OFFICIALS have been analyzed by Kiernan,⁷ who cites cases to show that the insane may give sane reasons for an attack undertaken from insane motives. Similar cases to those cited by Kiernan are reported by Giraud.⁸

THE FORENSIC ASPECTS OF SEXUAL PERVERSION have been discussed by Kirn⁹ and Krafft-Ebing.¹⁰

THE FORENSIC ASPECTS OF INCENDIARISM have been analyzed by Giraud.¹¹

THE BURDEN OF PROOF IN INSANITY has been recently decided in Indiana¹² to rest upon the State. This decision, which is in accord with an Illinois and Washington decision, is opposed to the decision of Judge Cox, in the Guiteau case, but is in support of the views of Judge Sedgewick,¹³ who says that "in such cases it would seem as if the presumption of innocence, if it is to be of any value, must belong to whatever facts are involved in the idea of innocence."

THE QUESTION OF LUCID INTERVALS has been discussed by Drs. Hammond¹⁴ and Clymer,¹⁵ who claim that except in the periodical insanities, true lucid intervals in a legal sense do not exist.

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1. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXIX.
 2. Ibid.
 3. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.
 4. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, Band III.
 5. Giornale internaz. delle Scien. Medic., 1882.
 6. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.
 7. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, February, 1883.
 8. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, November, 1882.
 9. Allgemeine Zeitschrift fuer Psychiatrie, Band XXXVIII.
 10. Ibid, Band XXXVII.
 11. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, January, 1882.
 12. American Law Review, April, 1883.
 13. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.
 14. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1882.
 15. Ibid.

INSANITY IN ITS RELATIONS TO DIVORCE has been discussed by Ball¹ and Savage,² who cite the case of a melancholiac who refused to allow marital consummation, and whose insanity was shown to have existed before marriage. It appears that the English common law regards insanity existing before marriage as a cause for divorce. Luys³ and Blanche⁴ agree that the English common law view of the subject is just.

THE SUBJECT OF FEIGNED INSANITY has been discussed by Krafft-Ebing,⁵ who reports the case of a criminal who feigned dementia, and was detected by his acting in obedience to suggested symptoms; Spitzka⁶ reports a similar case. Dr. Robertson⁷ reports the case of a thief who feigned insanity; but Dr. Robertson's reasons for regarding this insanity as a feint are insufficient, since the co-existence of depressing and exalted delusions occur in many types of insanity, and deficient memory of recent events, with good memory of past, is a very common phenomenon of insanity.

SIMULATION OF INSANITY BY THE INSANE has been discussed by Morandon de Montezel,⁸ Kiernan,⁹ Nichols,¹⁰ Spitzka,¹¹ Hammond,¹² Hughes¹³ and Bluthardt,¹⁴ who corroborate the views first advanced in a systematic article by Hughes.¹⁵ In dealing with the subject of simulation, this fact should always be taken into consideration.

THE SELF-RECOGNITION OF INSANITY is another factor which must be taken into account in dealing with the

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1. *L'Encéphale*, 1882.
 2. *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1882.
 3. *L'Encéphale*, 1882.
 4. *Annales Medico-Psychologiques*, July, 1882.
 5. *Freidreich's Blätter*, 8. 103 to 113, 1883.
 6. *Insanity, its Classification, Diagnosis and Treatment*.
 7. *Journal of Mental Science*, April, 1883.
 8. *L'Encéphale*, No 1, 1882.
 9. *Allenist and Neurologist*, April, 1882.
 10. *Ibid.*
 11. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, 1882.
 12. *Ibid.*
 13. *Allenist and Neurologist*, July, 1883.
 14. *American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, August, 1883.
 15. *Transactions of the International Congress of 1876*.

feigning of insanity. This has been discussed by de Montezel,¹ Höstermann,² Pick³ and Spitzka.⁴

THE RELATION OF THE INSANE TO SOCIETY has been discussed by Hughes,⁵ J. P. Gray,⁶ Kiernan,⁷ Spitzka,⁸ Stephen Smith,⁹ M. F. Eller,¹⁰ Clark Bell,¹¹ Channing,¹² Ball¹³ and Brower.¹⁴

THE FORENSIC RELATIONS OF APHASIA have been discussed by Rosseau¹⁵ and Jolly,¹⁶ who agree that aphasiacs are not necessarily destitute of testamentary capacity.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS are discussed by Voisin,¹⁷ Pontoppidan,¹⁸ Channing¹⁹ and Howard.²⁰

It is hoped that no one will take offense at this imperfect sketch of the bibliography of insanity, during the past year, if he has been unintentionally omitted. Since the hour is coming when it will be a proud distinction to a man, that, living in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, he simply did his duty, neither speculated nor peculated; and, dying universally respected, they wrote above him, as the best evidence of his philanthropy, this inscription: "For he had compassion on the multitude, and published nothing—not even his memoir."

C. H. HUGHES, M. D.,

W. W. GODDING, M. D.,

W. B. GOLDSMITH, M. D.,

} COMMITTEE.

POSTSCRIPT.—The committee acknowledge their indebtedness to Jas. G. Kiernan and others, for additions and amplified references, and would be pleased to make this bibliographical report more complete, appending, in the January number, references to such additional papers germane to the subject as have been omitted from the present imperfect psychiatric record of the year.

1. Archives de Neurologie, Tome IV.
2. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, Band IV.
3. Archiv fuer Psychiatrie, Band XIII.
4. Op. Cit.
5. Alienist and Neurologist, 1882.
6. American Journal of Insanity, January, 1882.
7. American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry, 1882.
8. Ibid, 1882.
9. Ibid, 1883.
10. Ibid.
11. American Psychological Journal, April, 1883.
12. Ibid.
13. L'Encéphale, No. 1, 1883.
14. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1883.
15. Annales Medico-Psychologiques, S. 6, Tome IX.
16. Jahrbuecher fuer Psychiatrie, Band IV.
17. British Medical Journal, March 4, 1882.
18. Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv, Band XIV.
19. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, April, 1882.
20. Op. cit.